









Departures.		
Loosid	steamer for	Swatow.
Palamid	"	" Singapore.
Oakley	"	" Swatow.
Pakshan	"	" Hongkong.
Choyang	"	" Swatow.
Yam Melnich	"	" Saigon.
Atk	"	" Hsiangshing.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.		
Iron	in Kowloon Dock.	
Stanfield	"	"
Mongkut	"	"
Rina Cristina (cruiser)	"	"
Verona	"	" Cosmopolitan
Riversdale	"	"

We understand that Mr. Bishop, pastor of the *Tacoma*, has been appointed pastor of the Great Northern Steamship Company's steamer *Catagong*, which sails hence for Portland, on Saturday.

The steamer *Fokien*, which left Canton a few days ago for Tamsui, has landed her cargo of 800 "braves" safely on the snug shores of the "Beautiful Isle." These men have been sent to keep in order upwards of 50,000 disaffected and half-starved Imperial troops, but it is highly probable they will throw in their lot with the "Black Flags" and make things "hum" in the sweet by and by.

#### THE GREAT POWERS TO JAPAN.

We publish these few lines, from the *Yokohama Mail*, in fear and trembling. They may have already appeared in the columns of the *China Mail* and have escaped our notice in spite of most diligent search. If so, we will save our hypercritical contemporaries the trouble of apologizing at once, for we particularly desire to avoid a repetition of the memorable *Free Press* salvo.

*Nathan in weakness:*  
"For a triumphphant;  
All through the world,  
Still in the day of triumph."

Salvo Japan! We seven, the sovereign Powers,  
Greet thee, compeer, in our full name with

United States, Great Britain, Germany,  
France, Russia, Austria-Hungary,  
Italy, and Italy, the world-wide state  
We share with thee—Japan the Great.

For years on years, thy march-working art,  
Thy homelike, and feel of hand and heart,  
Have borne thy name to fame in many a land,  
Proud of thee, we have won thee wide command,  
But not for thee, we have this equal place  
Allow with us in lordship over man's race.  
The week we work, triumphantly in force,  
The globe around the mastery still is thine,  
The conquering hand that strikes to make,  
To kill.

Institute, great, show Thor the world and still,  
These test thy claim to wear the human crown,  
When phantoms sweep the buds of true renown,  
Commanding these, we scored thy triumph years,  
We set at naught thy peaceful hopes and prayers,  
But now, there held by thee with ruthless might,  
Prove thee our peer; the crown is thine by right,  
America, thick strewn with Red Men dead,  
India's wide plains, by Hindu blood washed red;

Hot Africa's jungles, trailed by dying slaves;  
Great Asia's heights and ravines, foul with graves;  
The Isles of Southern seas, a gory prey;  
The whole earth round, the aggressor's unstoppage way!  
This we have wrought, we, world-compelling Powers;  
Like having wrought, Japan, we hail thee ours.  
Place for Japan! Our throne and rod of state  
We share henceforth, with thee, Japan, now Great.

So boast these haughty Potentates; and yet,  
Amid their proud acclaims, none may forget  
That o'er them each, illumine the bannered word  
Of Him whom they profess their Sovereign Lord—  
Word given for all men at the meek Christ's birth,  
"Glory to God! Goodwill and Peace on Earth."

Tokyo, April 20th, 1895.

CLAY MACCAULEY.

#### THE AGREEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

The agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Russia with regard to the spheres of influence of the two countries in the region of the Pamirs (dated March 18th, 1895) was laid upon the table of the House of Commons on the 15th April. The governing clause lays it down that the British and Russian Governments shall "abstain from exercising any political influence or control, the former to the north and the latter to the south" of a line of demarcation, which is broadly defined but which is to be determined in detail by delegates appointed for the purpose. The dividing line is to start from a point on Lake Victoria (Zor Kul) near to its eastern extremity, and to follow the crests of the mountain range running some 100 miles to the south of the latitude of the lake as far as the Bendzky and Osh-Bel passes. Thence the line will run along the same range while it remains to the south of the latitude of the lake; but, on reaching that latitude, it will descend the spur of the range towards Kil Rat on the Akso river—if that locality is found not to be north of the latitude of Lake Victoria—and will afterwards be prolonged in an easterly direction so as to meet the Chinese frontier. It is to be noted that Kil Rat is situated to the north of the latitude of Lake Victoria, the line of demarcation will be drawn to the nearest point on the Akso river south of that latitude, and thence prolonged as aforesaid.

The demarcation and precise configuration of the dividing line is to be settled by a joint commission of a purely technical character, with a military escort not exceeding that which is strictly necessary for its proper protection. This commission will be composed of British and Russian delegates with the necessary technical assistance; it being left to the British Government to arrange with the Amir of Afghanistan as to the manner in which his Highness shall be represented on the commission. The commission will also be charged to report any facts which can be ascertained on the spot bearing on the situation of the Chinese frontier, with a view to enabling the two Governments to come to an agreement with the Chinese Government as to the limits of Chinese territory in the vicinity of the line in such manner as may be found convenient.

The British Government avers that the territory lying within the British sphere of influence between the Hsi-Kash and the line from the east end of Lake Victoria to the Chinese frontier shall form part of the territory of the Amir of Afghanistan, that it shall not be annexed to Great Britain, and that no military posts or forts shall be established in it. The execution of the agreement is contingent upon the evacuation of the Amir of Afghanistan of all the territories now occupied by him on the right bank of the Parthian, and upon the evacuation by the Amir of Bokhara of the portion of the Darvaz which lies to the south of the Oxus, in regard to which the British and Russian Governments have agreed to use their influence respectively with the two Amirs—*Times*.

#### NETHERLANDS INDIA.

##### OFFICIAL OPIUM FARMING: THE SUGAR DUTY, ETC.

Statistical returns regarding the Netherlands Indies, just made public in Holland, show that one-third of the imports into the islands come from the Netherlands. Singapore stands next. In fact, Singapore is an important customer of the Netherlands Indies, and their trade with Singapore comes in value to very nearly one hundred millions of guilders a year. Beyond Java, the free ports of Macassar and Rho, and the export ports of Padang, Deli, and Ambon are the most frequented by shipping. In the shipping trade with foreign lands, the Dutch flag is distanced by the British flag, and the share of the German flag continually increases.

The policy of working the opium monopoly under Government management, as experimented with in the island of Madura, off the Java coast, has proved such a success, that the Governor-General, who had opposed the idea, now intends to extend it to three provinces in Java. The Government has found a way of packing and preparing the drug for consumption which effectually baffles smuggling. Soluble pills have been found to contain the opium. The people themselves are said to be highly taken with the change from the Farmer's system to the official article. The Government proposes to extend the new policy gradually and not to attempt too much at once, so as to have a better chance to guard against smuggling. The idea is that should further experiments on a larger scale prove an equal success, the Government will undertake on its own account the management of the opium monopoly throughout Netherlands India. The Minister for the Colonies has expressly declared that, if Government management should turn out to work better than the farmer's system, he would not hesitate, when the time came for it, to put an end to the system of farming. Last March, the Government sold in Madura 1,545 tons of the drug for 22,458 guilders. In March 1894, the figures were respectively: 1,550 tons and 20,457 guilders.

The Netherlands States-General have passed the Bill to suspend the sugar export duty in Java for one year. This duty comes to about 9 guilders a picul; and planters are now gleaning in that amount, besides what they may accumulate on the cost of production. But they look out for further concession from the Government in the direction of lowering the railway rates in Java, which are said to press heavily on the planters.

On the 2nd April, a Chinaman came to the Hongkong Bank office at Batavia to tell how two cheques, to the amount of 300 and 200 dollars, had been stolen from him. Hardly had he ended his story, when a letter arrived from the Chartered Bank office with the news that, there, a Chinaman had presented two cheques against the Hongkong Bank, which looked very suspicious. The police, on receiving information of this, immediately arrested the latter as being the thief.

Last month, one schooner, five cutters, and a steamer, owned by a British Company in Borneo, arrived at Palang on the west coast of Sumatra, with the intention of fishing for pearls there. The agent of the Company at Padang is a Hollander, who has taken steps to bribe these vessels under the Dutch flag, before starting on their operations. At Padang Panjing, a town in West Sumatra, a fire has consumed eleven stores; the damage is estimated at 300,000 guilders. The dividend of the Dutch East India Company for last year is said to reach 65 per cent. At Samarang on the 23rd April, a Madurese ran amuck and struck down four women and three men, of whom two were mortally wounded. The Court of Justice at Sourabaya has authorised the prosecution of Malig, the Russian, for abetting the Rajah of Lombok against the Dutch during the recent troubles in that island. Forged gold Dutch pieces are in circulation at Batavia.

In the district of Banjaran in the province of Java (Java) killed by tigers last year. Unofficial estimates of the number at 100. Already this year tigers have killed about a dozen persons. The reward for killing a royal tiger there is now 100 guilders.

The German Consul-General at Batavia has been authorized by the Java Government to recruit 200 coolies for German New Guinea. The permission stipulates that the hours of labour shall be nine a day at the furthest. The Consul-General must lay the contracts before the provincial authorities for approval, under certain conditions which have to be strictly complied with as regards advances, medical inspection, and guarantees for good faith.

In Lombard, at the date of last advices, malignant fever was very prevalent. This is ascribed to be partly in consequence of the recent rain, owing to the ground around the Dutch embassies having been largely disturbed for burying purposes during hostilities.

An Arab trader in Sourabaya has failed with liabilities amounting to 370,000 guilders. A German shipmaster from Bremen, named Von Beilmer, has called attention to piracy by the inhabitants of Tobol and North's Island, one of the Moluccas to the N. E. of Gilolo. He relates how, a short time ago, when sailing alone, 12 miles from the island, a number of vessels started in pursuit of his ship, but the latter out-manoeuvred them.

17,525 piculs of Billa in tin, sold by auction at Batavia on the 24th April, brought an average of 44.19 guilders a picul.—*Strait Times*.

#### BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

##### IMPORTANT SPEECH BY THE FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

In the French Senate during the first week of April, in consequence of the recent speech of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, M. Hanotaux was questioned by M. de Lamarzelle on the relations between England and France in Africa, and replied as follows:—

"The Moroccan affairs and the Uganda affair would already have been settled had there not been other difficulties between the two countries. The debate which has taken place in the House of Commons has been a most important, and incidentally, decisive or merely important, of political or diplomatic order occurred, I should have understood the sudden emotion, which appeared to be displayed in the House of Commons. But I can affirm that we are confronted by no event of that nature. Negotiations upon African affairs, which were begun some years ago, are still going on between Great Britain and France. Last autumn, I devoted the greater part of my speech to pointing these negotiations with Lord Dufferin and Mr. Philipps. Quite recently the two Governments concluded an important convention relative to the frontiers of Sierra Leone, and some weeks ago the Queen's Government acceded to a new Commission, Mr. Howard, of Cambridge, in lieu of Mr. Philipps, and in conformity with the engagements entered into in 1890, the *purport* relative to the delimitation of the head of the Nile, so that I have a right to say that diplomacy is pursuing its work. And I may feel satisfied that in the declaration made in the House of Commons no account appears to have been taken of this important fact. I ask myself why a sort of public grievance is raised against France on account of her latest

time when it is not possible to be ignorant as to their character. As for the Upper Nile, a mixed commission of geographical inquiry is at work in that country in the completest understanding. On the Niger there exists at present a disturbed condition, which appears to afford real matter for anxiety to those who are charged with the defence of the interests of the Chartered Company installed in those countries. Whatever may be the importance of that company it is, after all, only a private company. It exercises, indeed, an authority which has been for a long time the occasion of the severest criticism, not only in France, but in Germany and even in England. The Niger Company claims in those territories more or less effectively occupied by it to monopolize all the trade and to forbid all transit contrary to Articles 26, 27, and 30 of the international Act of Berlin. This attitude has been the occasion on our side of numerous complaints. The gravest of all for which we have to formulate as to the confiscation of the Sergeant Malamine. To sum up, the question before us is that of the real bearing of the rights of the Niger Company. This point, like the others, is matter for discussion between us and the British Government. But that Government cannot be surprised that, backed by the Act of 1885, we should formally dispute the theses maintained by the Niger Company.

Now as to the question of the Upper Nile. Between the lake country and the point of Wady Halfa on the course of the Nile is a vast region covering some 200,000 square kilometres—that is, more than the length of what Europe from Gibraltar to Dunkirk. Here, which is perhaps to-day not a single European—in any case there is no power there in any way dependent upon any European authority. It is the country of the Mehad. It is the destinies of this country that fill with an anxiety that may be called premature the minds of a certain number of people interested in Africa. The Egyptians, who for some time occupied this region, have gone back to the north. Enia Pasha himself had to abandon the place. The rights of the Sultan and the Khedive alone still hover over these regions of the Sudan and Equatorial Africa. Yet in 1890 England, in sharing with Germany the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, proceeded in the arrangement concerning this division to one of those paper annexations that a persevering diplomacy cultivates subsequently as the germs of claims and future titles. Germany, having, moreover, no right nor claim to put forward in these regions, willingly gave its assent to a pretension which in no way troubled it. According to this new convention, the sphere of English influence extended on the right bank of the Nile up to the confines of Egypt. On the left bank no boundary was marked, and the question of the necessary sphere of influence might embrace the whole basin, or at least the whole Upper Nile Valley, for both these terms are used alternately.

But this was a long way from the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. As regards these dominions, the rights of France were directly infringed. She protested, and, after a discussion between the two Governments, an accord on this special point was concluded on August 5th, 1890. But France had not to discuss the articles of the Anglo-German convention relating to other parts of Africa. By the fact that she gave her assent to certain articles, she reserved her position to the others. This, moreover, clearly appeared by what followed. On May 12th, 1891, England concluded a fresh convention with the Congo State, whereby the latter obtained on lease in perpetuity or temporarily a part of her vast territories. If that convention had stood it would, as Sir E. Grey remarks, have created a fresh argument in favour of the pretensions of England. But here, too, France intervened, the Congo State renounced the lease, and French rights on the Upper Ubanghi basin were acknowledged. England then raised the question of the sphere of influence in the Upper Nile as inserted in the Convention of 1890. For the first time our consent was plainly asked. France did not refuse to enter into negotiations, and, at the request of the London Cabinet, she agreed to study in common the settlement of the whole African question. These negotiations, it is true, have not yet come to a result, but it is easy to understand the difficulties presented by such discussions, considering the extensiveness of the programme, the scarcity of exact information, and the precision required by definite formulae.

Here is the chief part of the speech:—  
"The position taken up by France is as follows:—The regions in question are under the high sovereignty of the Sultan. If they have a legitimate master it is the Khedive. This being laid down, we said to the English Government:—'You declare that, in virtue of the Convention of 1890, England placed a portion of these territories in her zone of influence. Very well! let us know at least to what territories your claims apply. How far does it extend, this sphere of influence, which, according to you, opens on the left bank of the Nile and is supposed to know no other boundaries? In a word, we offer as a vague, uncertain claim, formulated in terms which are open to various interpretations, you included in a single phrase the sphere of Egyptian influence and the sphere of English influence. Tell us, then, where Egypt stops and where the sphere which you claim begins. You desire at present, and as we think prematurely, that we should settle the future of these regions. You wish to have our adhesion without even explaining to us to what we should adhere in such conditions. Do not be surprised if we refuse our acquiescence and reserve our liberty. Now, hitherto the French Government has not succeeded in obtaining any definite replies to clear and legitimate questions such as these. When, during recent negotiations, I pressed the British Government to reply to me, the *pourparlers* were interrupted. I can affirm here, that it was not the fault of the French Government."

M. Hanotaux then went on to the question of Sierra Leone as proof that all outstanding questions between the two countries can be settled with a little goodwill. "But if there is a desire to obtain a similar result (i.e., similar to the Sierra Leone Convention) with regard to the points that still remain in suspense, it is important to preserve the real character of those difficulties. Would it not be better worth while to abstain from public declarations, which I readily admit are only the exposition of the theses of one of the two parties, but which might render an accord impossible by closing the advance every opening to discussion? Sir Edward Grey himself, in the statement made by him in the English Parliament, said that it was a question 'not of events' accomplished, but only of the forestalling of those that might happen." When I think of the immensity of the territories at stake and of the complete obscurity of the information we possess of what is going on there, I ask myself whether it really is not to begin 'forestalling' very early than to wish to arrange so far ahead by lines drawn on maps by one of those 'paper delimitations' of which Lord Salisbury speaks, which, moreover, in his idea were destined 'to prevent' conflicts, and not to give rise to them? As for me, at the moment when I am defending our rights based on facts, I should like to know myself if I employed measures which are scarcely friendly in order to close the discussion in advance within a narrow circle in which it could not do as much, and when the two Powers speak each other, whose relations are always cordial there can be no question of agreements or disputes in the

## Intimations.

# UNDOUBTEDLY!

## CHAMPAGNE BITTERS AND BOVRIL

### ARE

# PRE-EMINENT!

### AS A

# PICK-ME-UP.

WATKINS & CO.,  
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

**Auctions.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
**TO-MORROW**  
**(FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY,**  
the 17th and 18th day of May, 1895,  
at 2.30 o'clock in the Afternoon at the Premises  
situated at Victoria, Hongkong, in Lots.  
THE FOLLOWING  
**LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,**  
1. Lot 1.—SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 214 with the message thereon No. 86, Wing Lok Street.  
2. Lot 2.—ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$12.34.  
3. Lot 3.—ALL the VENDOR'S right benefit interest and advantage of and in the Reclamation or Extension Seawards in front of Section D of Marine Lot No. 108 subject to the payment of \$3,350 and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect of the said Reclamation.  
4. Lot 4.—SECTION D of MARINE LOT No. 108 with the message thereon No. 226, Praya West.  
5. Lot 5.—ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$19.00.  
6. Lot 6.—ALL the VENDOR'S right benefit interest and advantage of and in the Reclamation or Extension Seawards in front of Section D of Marine Lot No. 108 subject to the payment of the instalments and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect thereof.  
7. Lot 7.—SECTION I of MARINE LOT No. 108 with the message thereon No. 6, Sai On Lane.  
8. Lot 8.—ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$37.  
9. Lot 9.—SECTION E of MARINE LOT No. 109 with the message thereon No. 214, Praya West.  
10. Lot 10.—ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$22.  
11. Lot 11.—ALL the VENDOR'S right benefit interest and advantage of and in the Reclamation or Extension Seawards in front of Section E of Marine Lot No. 109 subject to the payment of the instalments and all other monies (if any) now or hereafter to become due or payable in respect thereof.  
12. Lot 12.—SECTION M of MARINE LOT No. 109 with the messages thereon Nos. 377 and 379, Queen's Road West.  
13. Lot 13.—ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$15.  
The above LOTS are sold subject to existing Tenancies.  
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to  
C. EWENS,  
Solicitor for the Mortgagee,  
or to  
J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
the Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1895.

**TO BE LET.**  
**TO LET.**  
NO. 2, DUDELL STREET.  
LARGE GODOWN ON KOWLOON  
Apply to  
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1895.

**TO BE LET.**  
NO. 1.—END HOUSE—"MOUNTAIN VIEW,"  
THE PREMISES AND SMALL GODOWNS in  
DUDELL STREET.  
"ROSE VILLAS," BONHAM ROAD, Furnished or Unfurnished.  
KOWLOON POINT.—First Floor, or  
GODOWNS at West Point and Kowloon.  
SHARP & Co.  
Apply to  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.  
Room 14th May, 1895.

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NO. 1.—END HOUSE—"MOUNTAIN VIEW,"  
THE PREMISES AND SMALL GODOWNS in  
DUDELL STREET.  
"ROSE VILLAS," BONHAM ROAD, Furnished or Unfurnished.  
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#### Hotels.

##### BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,  
(On Shaui-wan Road).

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and  
TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE  
to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW"  
occupies the best situation on the Shaui-wan  
Road, commands an excellent view of the  
Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes  
from the Southward. Steam-launches can at  
any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the  
spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort  
BATHING PAVILIONS  
have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from  
the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW  
every half-hour after 2 p.m. daily.  
Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-  
class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can  
be served at all hours.  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1894.

##### WINDSOR HOTEL,

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THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the  
elegant Building known as "CON-  
NAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accom-  
modation to Residents and Travellers.  
Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to  
each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendants.  
Favourable Arrangements made for Families  
and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM,  
Proprietor & Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1895.

##### PEARL HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed  
HOTEL, situated at height of 1,350 feet  
above sea-level, has just been thoroughly  
redecorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a  
NEW WING has been built, which commands  
magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland  
of China.

##### SPECIAL SUMMER RATES,

(FROM APRIL 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day.....\$ 4.00  
One person, per month.....\$ 71.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per  
day.....7.00  
Married couple (occupying one room) per  
month.....150.00  
Married couple (occupying two rooms)  
per month.....170.00  
For further particulars, apply to  
THE MANAGER,  
New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1895.

##### FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA,  
HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE  
BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A  
PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1895.

##### THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

I AM happy to inform my PATRONS that in  
connection with the GRILL ROOM, I  
have secured the 1ST FLOOR recently occupied  
by the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
(above the present GRILL ROOM) and have  
fitted it up for  
LADIES' DINING ROOMS,  
with all conveniences attached. I am also now  
prepared to serve  
DINNERS, TIFINS and SUPPERS  
to Parties when Ordered distinct from the ordi-  
nary GRILL ROOM.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.  
W. THOMAS,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1895.

##### "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKES

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND  
RESTORER

FOR cleaning and clearing the blood from  
all impurities it cannot be too highly  
recommended.

For Scrofula, Scum, Eczema, Skin and Blood  
Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-  
failing and permanent cure.

It Cures: Old Sores,  
Cures Sores on the Neck,  
Cures Sores on the Legs,  
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,  
Cures Scum,  
Cures Ulcers,  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,  
Cures Glandular Swellings,  
Clears the Blood from all Impure matter,  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-  
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and  
Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and  
warranted free from anything injurious to the  
most delicate constitution of either sex, the  
Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to  
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s.  
6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the  
quantity, 12s.—sufficient to effect a permanent  
cure in the great majority of long standing cases,  
by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors  
throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln  
and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln,  
England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKES' BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mix-  
ture should see that they get the genuine article.  
Without imitations and substitutes, are some-  
times palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The  
words "Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on  
each Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-  
famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle,  
without which none are genuine.

THE Property of the late  
MR. ROBERT FRASER SMITH.

On View from the Morning of the day of Sale,  
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

Y. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1895.



